NOTE 1.—Defacement includes clipping, filing, stamping or such other alteration of the surface or shape of a coin as is readily distinguishable from the effects of reasonable wear.

NOTE 2.—The limit of reasonable wear in the case of the quarter and the eighth-rupee has been prescribed by the Government of India as 12½ per cent. below standard weight.

574. The rules regarding the currency of coin and the treatment of uncurrent coin apply to all silver coin of the same weight and value as British Indian currency coined under the Native Coinage Act, IX of 1876, on behalf of Native States. Rupees and half-rupees of the coinage of 1835 and 1840 which are legal tender should be received by Treasury Officers at their full value. They should not, however, be re-issued, but kept apart from the ordinary cash balances and shown separately in the monthly cash balance reports. They should not be mixed with coins of other years which may have been withdrawn from circulation.

Persons authorised to cut or break silver coin.

575. (*a*) Section 16 of Act III of 1906 provides that when any silver coin which has been coined and issued under the authority of the Governor General in Council is tendered to any person authorised by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government to act under that section and such person has reason to believe that the coin—

(*i*) has been diminished in weight so as to be more than such percentage below standard weight as may be prescribed as the limit of reasonable wear, or

(*ii*) has been defaced,

he shall, by himself or another, cut or break the coin.

(*b*) Section 20 of Act III of 1906 similarly provides that when any silver coin purporting to be coined or issued under the authority of the Governor General in Council is tendered to any person authorised by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government to act under that section and such person has reason to believe that the coin is counterfeit, he shall, by himself or another, cut or break the coin.

NOTE.—A loss of 6¼ per cent. below standard weight in the case of the rupee and of 12½ per cent. in the case of the half, quarter and eighth-rupee has been prescribed by the Government of India as the limit of reasonable wear.

576. (*a*) The undermentioned persons have been authorised by the Governor General in Council to cut or break diminished, defaced and counterfeit silver coin under sections 16 and 20 of the Act:—

(1) Every officer in charge of a district treasury, a sub-treasury or a military treasure chest.

(2) Every Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency.

(3) The Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

(4) The Collectors of Customs at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Chittagong and Karachi.

(5) The Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Calcutta, Sealdah and Rangoon.

(6) The Registrar, Chief Court, Rangoon.

(7) The Secretary and Treasurer of each of the Presidency Banks and every Agent in charge of a branch of any of the said Banks.

(8) The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, of the Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon, of the Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong and of the Trustees of the Port of Karachi; the Chairman of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and of the Trustees of the Port of Madras; and the Port Engineer of the Port of Chittagong.

(9) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta; the Municipal Commissioner and Deputy Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and the Secretary of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay; the President of the Municipal Corporation of Madras; and the President, Vice-President and the Secretary of the Rangoon Municipality and of the Mandalay Municipality.

NOTE.—The Customs Manager at Castle Rock, Bombay, and the Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, have been authorised by the Local Government to cut or break diminished, defaced and counterfeit silver coins, under sections 16 and 20 of the Coinage Act.

(*b*) The undermentioned persons have been authorised by the Governor General in Council to cut or break counterfeit silver coin only under section 20 of the Act:—

The Manager, Agent, Secretary or other principal officer of the several offices and agencies (if any) of each of the following Banks and Firms, *viz.*:—

Banks.—Allahabad Bank; Alliance Bank of Simla; Bank of Burma; Bank of Rangoon; Bank of Upper India; Benares Bank; Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China; Commercial Bank of India; Delhi and London Bank; Deutsche-Asiatische Bank; Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; Mercantile Bank of India; National Bank of India; Native Commercial Bank; People's Banking and Commercial Association; Punjab Banking Company; Russo-Chinese Bank; Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

Bankers.—Raja Gokuldas Gopaldas, Jubbulpore; Ramdayal Gourdhan Dass, Lahore; Seth Bikchand. Rai Bahadur, Quetta; Seth Soraj Bhan, Treasurer, Agra; Seth Keshowdass Naraindass, Quetta; Seth Poonam Chand Deepchand, Indore; Seth Ramsukh Sadasukh, Indore; Seth Sobhagmal Dhadda, Rai Bahadur, Ajmer.

Firms.—Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., Calcutta; The Arracan Company, Rangoon; Messrs. Balthazar and Son, Rangoon; Messrs. Barnett Brothers, Rangoon; Messrs. Best & Co., Madras; Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, Calcutta; The Bombay-Burma Trading Company, Rangoon; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers & Co., Chittagong; Messrs. Clements, Robson & Co., Amritsar; Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co., Cawnpore; Messrs. Cox & Co., Bombay; Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Mooltan; Messrs. Devi Sahai Chamba Mall, Amritsar; Messrs. Dwarka Das Sewjee & Co., Calcutta; The Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore; Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co., Rangoon; Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., Chittagong; Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Calcutta and Bombay; Messrs. Gangadas Maloo & Co., Indore; Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Rangoon; Messrs. Incharam & Co., Sialkot; Messrs. J. F. Graham & Co., Rangoon; Messrs. Joseph Heap & Sons, Rangoon; Messrs. Jules, Karpeles & Co., Calcutta; Messrs. J. W. Darwood & Co., Rangoon; Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Kruger & Co., Rangoon; Messrs. Mohr Brothers & Co., Rangoon; Messrs. Morrison. Dawn & Co., Rangoon; The Muir Mills Company, Cawnpore; Messrs. Murray & Co., Lucknow; New Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Dharwall; The North-West Tannery Company, Cawnpore; Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras; The Planter's Stores and Agency Company, Chittagong; The Ruby Mines Company, Limited, Mogok; Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon; Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Chittagong; Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Bombay; Messrs. Walker & Co., Madras; The Woollen Mills Company, Cawnpore.

(*c*) The undermentioned persons have been authorised by Local Governments to cut or break counterfeit coins under section 20 of the Act:—

The Manager, Agent, Secretary or other principal officer of—

The Netherlands Trading Society, Rangoon, (Netherlands Handle Mooto Chappy); the several offices in the Bombay Presidency of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ld., the Calcutta and Rangoon Branches of the same Bank, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Page 244, Article 576—

Substitute the following for clauses (b) and (c) of this article:—

(*b*) The persons mentioned in Annexure A and B, to this Chapter have been authorised by the Government of India and Local Governments respectively to cut or break counterfeit silver coins only under section 20 of the Act.

Page 244—Article 576 (a) Note.

Delete the word 'and' *before* 'the Chief Account Officer' *in line 1, and insert the following words after the word* 'Bombay' *in line 2 of the Note :*

'and every officer in charge of a salt treasury in Madras.'

15th list—1-11-16.

577. It has been found that in some treasuries coins are constantly cut or broken while in the neighbouring treasuries few or none are so dealt with and that in some treasuries the cut coins consist, solely or chiefly, of eight-anna pieces, while in others rupees alone are cut; the attention of Treasury Officers is therefore called to the importance of that part of their duties which consists in the examination of coin presented by the public and its withdrawal from circulation if tampered with or unduly worn.

578. In cutting or breaking any coin, officers should avoid completely dividing it, as it is often convenient to identify the parts of a particular coin. Such identification becomes practically impossible if the pieces are wholly separated. Care should however be taken that the destruction is complete.

Detailed rules about acceptance of Silver Coin.

(*a*) *Counterfeit Coin.*

579. Any person authorised to cut or break counterfeit silver coin may at his discretion either return the cut coin to the tenderer, who shall bear the loss caused by such cutting or breaking, or receive and pay for the coin according to the value of the silver bullion contained in it.

580. When it can be done with the consent of the tenderer, counterfeit coins tendered to Treasury Officers and others authorised to cut or break them, should be sent to the Mint at Calcutta or Bombay. Each coin should be put in a separate wrapper bearing the name of the treasury, a mark and date whereby it may be traced with certainty in the event of any correspondence. If the tenderer, however, does not consent to the counterfeit coin being sent to the Mint, unless the broken pieces are afterwards returned to him, the coin should not be sent at all. It is however open to any authorised officer to whom such a coin is tendered, in cases when the tenderer is otherwise unwilling to part with it, to purchase it from him at a suitable price, not in any case exceeding its nominal value, charging its cost to Government. This course should only be followed when from the excellence of the execution or for any other special cause it seems desirable that the coin should be acquired as a specimen, in which case the officer purchasing the same should, when forwarding it to the Mint, state at the same time the grounds upon which its purchase was considered desirable.

580A. Under orders issued by the High Courts for the disposal of coins received in the course of criminal investigations, Judicial Officers may send counterfeit coins to treasuries and sub-treasuries for remittance to the Mints. With these coins a short description of the case should be furnished and any implements such as dies, moulds, etc., which may have been found, should be sent. These receipts should be kept quite separate from coins withdrawn by the Treasury Officers, etc., under Article 580, and each remittance by a Judicial Officer should be

put into a separate wrapper with details of the source of receipt of the coins and other particulars.

580B. All counterfeit coins sent to the Mints for examination under existing orders should be sent through the Local Government, the Inspector General of Police, the Deputy Inspector General of Police in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, or any other officer holding a similar position whom the Local Government may designate, or the Inspector General of Police of the province as the Local Government may direct. Where there are two or more specimens of a coin of the same die or of similar moulds, the Local Government or Inspector General of Police may keep one, informing the Mint Master of the fact.

581. Counterfeit coins found in a remittance should be broken and returned to the remitter, though, in the case of a remittance to a Bank unaccompanied by a potdar, the Bank might agree to realise the value of the metal and credit the remitting treasury.

NOTE.—In the case of remittances to the Mints unaccompanied by potdars, the counterfeit coins are not sent back to the remitting treasury except on a special application for their return which must be made by the treasury immediately after receipt of the Mint advice. The cost of returning the coins must be borne by the Treasurer of the remitting treasury.

(*b*) *Diminished and Defaced Coin.*

582. When a rupee or half-rupee, which has been diminished in weight so as to be more than 2 per cent. but not more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively below standard weight and which has not been fraudulently defaced, is tendered to any person mentioned in Article 576 (*a*), such person shall accept the coin at its nominal value and the coin shall thereupon be cut and withdrawn from circulation at Government cost.

582A. When a rupee or half-rupee, which has been diminished in weight so as to be more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively but not more than 25 per cent. below standard weight and which has not been fraudulently defaced, is tendered to any person mentioned in Article 576 (*a*), such person shall cut or break such rupee or half-rupee and if the tenderer so requests, instead of returning the cut coin, accept it at the following rates, namely:—

(1) Rupees weighing between $\frac{15}{16}$ths and $\frac{7}{8}$ths of their proper weight, at the rate of 14 annas,

(2) Rupees weighing between $\frac{7}{8}$ths and $\frac{13}{16}$ths of their proper weight, at the rate of 13 annas,

(3) Rupees weighing between $\frac{13}{16}$ths and $\frac{3}{4}$ths of their proper weight, at the rate of 12 annas, and

(4) Half-rupees at the rate of 6 annas.

582B. When a quarter or eighth-rupee, which has been diminished in weight so as to be more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but not more than 25 per cent. below standard weight and which has not been fraudulently defaced, is tendered to any person mentioned in Article 576 (*a*), such person shall cut or break such quarter or eighth-rupee, and if the tenderer so requests, instead of returning the cut coin, accept it at its

Page 247, Article 582 D., Note–

Add the following words after "sweating" in Note :—

"or bears on its surface radial striae."

nominal value, and it shall thereupon be withdrawn from circulation at Government cost.

582C. Soldered and shroff-marked coins are defaced (but not fraudulently defaced) coins under Article III of 1906 and should be received and paid for in the manner prescribed in Articles 582 to 582B above. In determining the weight of coin to which solder or other metal has been attached the weight of such solder or other metal shall not be taken into account. Ordinarily, presenters should be required to remove as much as possible of the solder at their own cost.

582D. When a silver coin which has been fraudulently defaced is tendered to any person mentioned in Article 576 (*a*), such person shall cut or break the coin and return the cut coin to the tenderer who shall bear the loss caused by such cutting or breaking.

NOTE.—A coin which there is reason to believe has been defaced by sweating shall be deemed to have been fraudulently defaced.

582E. If a silver coin has been diminished in weight so as to be more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in the case of the rupee and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case of the half, quarter and eighth-rupee below standard weight and is also defaced, it shall, if there is reason to believe that it has been fraudulently defaced, be dealt with under Article 582D, and in other cases under Articles 582A to 582C.

583. (*a*) For testing silver coin, minimum weights of $\frac{15}{16}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{13}{16}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{3}{16}$ and $\frac{3}{32}$ tola a piece are obtainable from the Calcutta Mint on application to the local Accountant General who will send on the application to the ~~Comptroller General~~. To enable a Treasury Officer to determine whether a rupee, half-rupee, quarter-rupee, or eighth-rupee is fit for re-issue or not, minimum weights of 176·4, 88·2, 39·375, and 19·6875 grains, respectively, are also supplied by the Mints on indents submitted through the local Accountant General. As the scales ordinarily used by native jewellers are sufficient for these tests, scales are not supplied by the Mint Masters.

(*b*) These weights should be supplied by the Mint Master free of charge, to all Government treasuries. If they are supplied to replace weights lost the person through whose default the loss has occurred will, if the local Accountant General so directs, pay a penal charge of one rupee for each weight lost, the recovery being credited in the account of the treasury concerned as a miscellaneous receipt. No adjustment in the Mint accounts is necessary. If the weights are supplied to a Foreign State, the State concerned should bear the cost.

NOTE.—The minimum weights supplied under this Article and under Note 3 to Article 567 should be used as test weights with counterpoises, as they cease to be standard weights if reduced by wear.

584. Uncut rupees and half-rupees found in remittances from Treasuries, Currency Offices and Presidency Banks which have lost more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively but not more than 25 per cent. in weight will be cut on receipt and credited at one rupee per tola on their total weight, but, as regards those coins that have lost more than 2 per cent. but not more than $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in weight through reasonable wearing in the case of the rupee and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the case

of the half-rupee the following procedure should be followed. If their number does not exceed ½ per cent. of the whole remittance, they should be credited at their nominal value, but if their number exceeds ½ per cent. the fact should be reported to the Accountant General of the province who will communicate with the Accountant General from whose jurisdiction the remittance has come in cases where the remittance is from another province. If the remittance is from Calcutta, the Accountant General of the receiving province will communicate direct with the Comptroller General. The Comptroller General or the Accountant General of the province within which the remitting treasury lies will exercise discretion, having regard to the circumstances of each particular case, as to whether a penalty of crediting the excess over ½ per cent. at the rate of one rupee a tola should be imposed on the remitting Treasurer or not. Thus, where the excess is only trifling and the remitting office concerned is not a constant offender, the penalty may be remitted, but where these conditions do not exist, it should be enforced. At the same time, care should be taken to secure that large numbers of coin are not wrongly rejected at any receiving office. When such action is suspected, parcels of the rejected light weight coins should be directed to be sent for inspection to the Mint. The cut coins will not be returned to the remitting treasury.

NOTE.—A Penalty Register in Form No. 73A should be maintained in all Account offices to enable the Accountant General to decide the penalty to be imposed on treasuries for light-weight rupees and half-rupees discovered in remittances. A separate page should be assigned to each district and no distinction should be made between treasury and currency remittances. District Officers may deal with cases of defective examination noticed in sub-treasury remittances under the principles laid down in this article.

585. Baroda, Kashmir, and some of the Native States in Rajputana, Central India, and the Madras and Bombay Presidencies have adopted the British India rupee, and have also adopted the rules in force in British India for the cutting and breaking of silver coins. Light weight and other coins cut and received in these States in accordance with the rules of the Government of India, as stated above, will, when presented at the nearest treasury in British India, be paid for at the rate of one rupee a tola on their total weight.

(*c*) *Coin called in by Proclamation.*

586. When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued before 1st September 1835 under the authority of the Government of India, is tendered to any officer mentioned in Article 576 (*a*), he shall cut or break such coin and shall, if it is not fraudulently defaced, pay for it at the rate of one rupee per tola (that is, 180 grains Troy weight). If it is fraudulently defaced, it shall be cut and returned to the tenderer.

(*d*) *Defective Silver Coin.*

587. Good silver coins of full weight are sometimes unfit for circulation by reason of defects in mintage; they may be split, scaled, bear the impress of one die only, or ring badly. Such coins should not be re-issued but should be held apart as uncurrent and returned to the Mint at the first opportunity. They should not, however, be cut, as credit will be given for the value by tale.

Page 248, Article 584—

Substitute the following for the last three sentences of this Article :—

" When in a remittance the proportion of coins unnecessarily cut and broken exceeds 5 per cent. of the whole, the official responsible should be subjected to a penalty in respect of all such coins in excess of one per cent. of the remittance. The amount of the penalty will be fixed at 2 per cent. of the value of the coins in respect of which the penalty is applicable."

6th list—1-8-14.

Add the following after the word " half-rupees " in line 3 of the Note under Article 584 :—

" as well as current weight coins unnecessarily cut and broken."

6th list—1-8-14.

Page 248, Article 584—

Add the following after the word 'whole' *in line 2 of the penultimate sentence of this Article inserted by the 6th list of corrections :—*

"then, subject to the exercise of a similar discretion by the Controller of Currency or the Accountant General concerned,"

[*17th List—1-4-17.*]

Returns.

587A. Uncurrent silver coin received at treasuries under Articles 582, 582A, 582B, 582C, 584, 585, 586 and 587 as well as other defaced coins and coins of 1835 and 1840 withdrawn from circulation will be entered in a separate register in Form 75A, at the end of the day of their receipt, and the several kinds of coin will be kept in separate bags under double locks. A separate record of silver coins cut under the rules, but not paid for, will be maintained in Form 75B to assist in the preparation of the quarterly return of silver coins cut, Form 77 (1).

587B. (*a*) The total amount of 1835, 1840, light-weight, shroff-marked, soldered and other defaced and defective coins as well as coins called in by proclamation, withdrawn from circulation and held in a treasury should be shown separately in the monthly Cash Balance Report.

(*b*) A return in Form 74 should be submitted to the Accountant General with the Cash Balance Report showing the details and balances of all silver coins withdrawn from circulation.

587C. Treasury Officers should, as soon as possible, after the end of each quarter, submit to the Accountant General a return in Form 77 (1) showing genuine silver coins cut or broken during the past quarter on account of being reduced in weight. They should also submit to the Mint quarterly, and not later than the 10th of the month following the quarter to which it relates, a return in Form 77 (2) showing counterfeit coins received in the previous quarter excluding receipts from Railways but including receipts from Courts and from all other sources.

NOTE.—The Mint Master, Calcutta, will, on receipt of the returns in Form 77 (2) from Treasuries and Railway Administrations, compile two statements including the information furnished by the Mint Master, Bombay, in Forms 77 (3) and 77 (4), and submit them quarterly to the Government of India. The returns received by the Bombay Mint should be compiled in that Mint and sent to the Calcutta Mint as early as possible for incorporation in the return to be submitted to the Government of India.

Disposal of coins withdrawn from circulation.

588. Silver coin received by Government officers under these rules and withdrawn from circulation shall, whether or not it has been cut or broken under these rules, be sent by the first convenient opportunity to the Master of the Mint at Bombay or Calcutta, or to any principal treasury appointed by the Accountant General or Comptroller to receive such coin for remittance to the Mint. Such coin will be credited in the officer's cash balance as "uncurrent coin" at the actual value at which it has been received, and, on transfer to the Mint, will be credited at the rates prescribed in these rules, any loss incurred in re-coinage being taken as a charge of the Mint.

589. Silver coin received by an officer other than a Government officer under these rules and withdrawn from circulation should, whether or not it has been cut or broken under these rules, be sent to the nearest Government treasury where it will be paid for at the rates respectively prescribed in these rules, and thereafter it will be dealt with in the manner prescribed in Article 588.

590. It has been further ordered that the broken coin shall not be sent to the Mint till a sum of ₹20 has accumulated, and that, in order to facilitate such remittance, the petty receipts of small treasuries may be collected at central points; but it will be well in this case to adjust the remittance between the treasuries of original and intermediate receipt and not trouble the Mint Master to send an outturn certificate to the former.

1. Any deficiency in tale found by the Mint Master must be made good by the Treasurer, and any excess in tale may be paid to him. Any excess in value found by the Mint Master must be credited to Government. (Applicable to all remittances of defective coin to the Mint.)

2. Invoices of the remittances sent to the Mint should be prepared in Form 76 and Treasury Officers should devote particular care to filling them up correctly.

3. The Mint Master will prepare a valuation statement of the remittance received in duplicate forwarding the original to the remitting treasury, bank or branch bank, and the duplicate to the Accountant General to whom it is subordinate.

4. When counterfeit coins are received at the Mint under Article 580 or under any orders which may be issued by the High Courts for the disposal of coins received in the course of criminal investigations, the Mint Master should cause them to be examined and assayed, if necessary. If they present any special features of importance, or if it appears from the number received at the Mint, or recorded in the quarterly returns referred to in Article 587C, that counterfeit coins on an unusually large scale are being produced in any province or locality or are being imported into any particular district or districts, or that fraudulent tampering with the coinage is prevalent anywhere to an unusual extent, he will submit a special report regarding the same to the Government of India through the Comptroller and Auditor General.

5. The Mint Master should keep a classified record of all counterfeit coins received by him, and should include it in his annual administration report embodying therein the statistics of counterfeit coin cut and broken which he obtains from the Treasury Officers—*vide* Article 587C.

Cut coins remitted to the Mint by Railways.

590A. (*a*) The following rules have been laid down by the Government of India for the receipt at the Mint from Railways in India of coins presented by railway officers at treasuries and cut at the latter:—

(1) Remittances to the Mint, which may be made at such intervals as are found convenient, should, as far as possible, be in quantities weighing not less than 500 tolas at a time.

(2) A deduction of 1 per cent. will be made by the Mint Master on account of melting charges subject to a minimum charge of ₹2.

(3) The Mint Master will, after the coin has been melted, prepare an outturn certificate showing the value of the melted bullion at the market price of silver and forward it to the Examiner of Accounts concerned. A copy of the certificate will also be sent to the Comptroller, India Treasuries, in the case of the Calcutta Mint, and to the Accountant General, Bombay, in the case of the Bombay Mint.

(4) The Examiner of Accounts will, on presentation of the certificate at the local treasury, obtain payment of the value of the bullion remitted to the Mint as shown therein.

(*b*) The above rules apply only to fraudulently defaced coin and coin cut and returned to a Railway Administration under section 17 (*b*) of the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, and not to counterfeit coin. As regards the latter, railways are merely in the position of private tenderers and are not entitled to receive credit from the Mint for the market value, or to have the coins assayed and reported on by the Assay Master.

(*c*) When, however, any unusually large amount of counterfeit coins is tendered to railway officers, or the existence of such coins in circula-

tion in large quantities in any locality is otherwise brought to their notice, a special report on the subject should be submitted for the information of the Government of India.

(*d*) The Government of India have directed that Railway Administrations should send to the Mints, through the Local Government (or the Inspector General of Police, the Deputy Inspector General of Police in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, or any other officer holding a similar position whom the Local Government may designate), only such counterfeit coins as are exceptionally well executed. Ordinary counterfeits should be sent to the treasuries to be cut or broken. They should submit to the Mint quarterly and not later than the 10th of the month following the quarter to which it relates, a return showing the total number of counterfeit coins received in the previous quarter including both the coins sent to the treasury and those sent to the Mint. Copies of this statement should be sent to the Local Government (or the Inspector General of Police, the Deputy Inspector General of Police in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and Railways, or other officer). Station Masters or other railway officials should also give the earliest possible information to the Police of the tender of any counterfeit coin.

Rupee Census.

591. (*a*) After the first five days of May each Collector or District Officer should arrange to have sorted ₹10,000 according to the several issues of Government rupees since 1835, and a statement in Form 77A showing the result should be submitted to the Accountant General.

(*b*) The bags selected for examination should be of the ordinary size whether containing ₹1,000 or ₹2,000, such as are made up of small sums received in current collections or received from one of the rural tehsil or taluk treasuries, so as to represent, as fairly as may be, the description of coin in current use in the district.

(*c*) The examination should be made only of coin which has not been shroffed for 1835 and 1840 coins. The separation of such coin should accordingly be suspended until ₹10,000 have been collected for the purpose of this examination. Rupees 2,000 should be sorted each day for five working days from 6th May or, if it be a holiday, from the next working day. As serious inaccuracies occur in sorting the rupees according to the several issues, the examination of the coin should be carefully supervised. In sorting the rupees should be distributed into piles representing the several issues, and the Treasury Officer himself should verify the correctness of the sorting by an examination of 5 per cent. of each of the piles.

NOTE.—If in the course of this examination any rupees are found dated with years other than those given in Form 77A, they should be sent to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, the remittance being adjusted through the exchange account with the Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Uncurrent Copper Coin.

592. Officers in charge of Government treasuries and the Presidency Banks, wherever they act as bankers for the Government, will receive

without objection any copper coin, however greatly worn, which bears any trace of Government mintage. No copper coin, which was coined before Act XXI of 1835 came into force, shall be re-issued either by the Presidency Bank or from any Government treasury, nor shall copper coin be re-issued if the device upon it has become so faint as to make it likely that it will become obliterated before another opportunity arises for withdrawing it from circulation. All such coins which come into the *ex-officio* possession of any Government officer, or of the Presidency Banks, may, with the previous sanction of the Accountant General, be returned into store at the nearest depôt or sub-depôt. The Currency Department issues good copper coin in exchange both for silver and for worn copper coin.

1. Copper coin having as a device a pair of scales comes under the definition of copper coin coined before Act XXI of 1835 came into force.

2. Copper coin of the two descriptions called "Trisul" and "Jharipatka" coined by the Native Dynasty in Nagpur before the province was annexed to British India, and at present circulating in the Central Provinces, will be received freely at the treasuries and branch banks in those provinces in payment of Government dues or in exchange for British copper or silver coins at the rate of 64 for the rupee: copper coins thus received should not be re-issued, but should be returned into store at the nearest depôt or sub-depôt.

593. Uncurrent copper coins lying in a treasury, depôt, or sub-depôt in the interior should, under instructions from the local Accountant General, be cut in half and sold as old copper, either on the spot, or in some other market if, after allowing for the cost of carriage, a better price can be obtained there. The coin must be broken in the presence of a responsible officer, and the Treasury Officer must furnish a certificate stating that he has personally ascertained that the coin has been so cut and defaced that it cannot circulate again as money, specifying the nominal value and weight of the coins destroyed, the rate at which the copper has been sold, the total sale-proceeds, and the number and date of the Accountant General's letter authorising the sale.

594. The nominal value of the uncurrent coin so destroyed at a treasury should be charged off distinctly in the list of payments as "nominal value of uncurrent copper coin destroyed"; the certificate of the Treasury Officer above referred to must be sent as a voucher in support of the charge. The nominal value of the uncurrent coin destroyed at a depôt or sub-depôt should be similarly charged off in the accounts, supported by a similar certificate. The gross realisations by sale should be distinctly shown as sale-proceeds of broken copper coin; and the cost of breaking up the coin should be charged on a separate bill.

595. Uncurrent copper coin should not be sent to the Mint unless the operation is profitable; and, in considering the advisability of such a despatch, the cost and risk of breaking and defacing the coin have to be set against the price locally realisable on the one hand, and the cost of packing, transit, and breaking up the coin in the Mint set against the price to be obtained at the Presidency town on the other. In some places it may be possible to melt up such coin more cheaply than to break it; but close supervision will be necessary, both to see that the condemned coin is actually put in the furnace, and that it is kept there so long that no single piece can be separated from the mass. A large

Article 593—

Substitute the following for this article:—

Uncurrent Copper Coins lying in a treasury, depôt or sub-depôt in the interior should invariably be collected at central points for remittance under the orders of the local Accountant-General to the nearest Mint. The nominal value of the Coin so remitted should be charged in the accounts as Local or Foreign Remittance as the case may be.

Articles 594 and 595—

Cancel these articles.

ges 251—252, Article 592—

For the words " nor shall Copper Coin be re-issued.....for with-awing it from circulation " *in lines 6 to 9 of this article substitute :—*

" nor shall any Copper Coin be re-issued which is considered by the al authorities to be for any reason unfit for circulation."

quantity could be broken up more cheaply in a Mint than in the interior, as machinery would be used. No directions can, however, be given as the cost of breaking the coin and the price of copper are found to vary much, and each case must be dealt with separately.

596. Cancelled.

Foreign Coin.

597. Generally speaking, coin of British Indian mintage only is received in treasuries. But troops returning from a campaign, where they have been paid in the foreign money, are allowed to exchange it at the treasury nearest the frontier (or at the next, on a certificate that the frontier treasury has not sufficient funds) at the rate of exchange at which it may have been issued to the troops; the officer commanding the troops or detachment certifies the rate and also the fact that the coins have been issued in part of pay. Such coins are held apart for ultimate disposal, and any loss is charged off under support of the commanding officer's certificate above referred to.

598. Foreign coins may, under special circumstances, be paid into a treasury as part of a deposit, eventually to be made over to a third party; the disbursement will be of the same coins, and so it matters not whether, for purposes of account, the market rate, the assay rate, or a purely arbitrary value be assigned to such currency.

NOTE.—Other cases of their receipt would be treasure trove, and uncurrent gold coins paid in as part of an exceptional present to Government at a local darbar; credit should be given at what is believed to be the assay value.

Small Coin Depots.

599. Depôts and sub-depôts for the custody of small coin have been established at currency offices, treasuries and other places. Where such a sub-depôt is in charge of a Collector or Treasury Officer, the balance, the accounts and the transactions must be entirely separate from those belonging to the treasury.

600. No coin may be paid into, or out of, a small coin depôt or sub-depôt without the orders of the Accountant General.

601. The account of the depôt or sub-depôt will be kept in Form 79, every transaction being entered at the time of its occurrence and the new balance deduced.

602. On every day on which a transaction occurs, a slip, being a copy of the entry of the transaction in the accounts, with the balance before and after it, will be despatched to the Accountant General. Forms will be supplied for this purpose.

Storage of Coin.

603. The following are the rules for the storage of coins in strong-rooms:—

(*a*) The door of the strong-room must have double locks, one of the keys to be kept by the Treasury Officer and the other by the Treasurer.

(*b*) The following are authorized methods of storing coin in strong-rooms in treasuries:—

(1) In bags of uniform contents, placed in strong iron boxes or safes, or wooden chests, or built recesses or wells, each of which has two independent locks, *both* of which must be opened before access is obtained to the contents. One of the keys to remain in charge of the Treasurer, the other in that of the gazetted officer in charge.

(2) In bags of uniform contents piled upon trestles. This method is not admissible unless every door, window, drain, sky-light, ventilator, or other aperture in the walls of the strong-room are so closed as to prevent the insertion of any rod or instrument within the room.

(3) Temporarily, in boxes prepared for remittance in the manner prescribed in Article 644.

NOTE.—Gold coin must be kept in a separate safe or chest.

(*c*) Without the special permission of the Local Government, no place shall be used as a strong-room unless it is first certified to be secured and fit for use as such by an officer of the Public Works Department not under the grade of an Executive Engineer. The Executive Engineer, in certifying the room, may prescribe any necessary conditions as to the manner of storing the coin, as, *e.g.*, "that it must not be piled on trestles, but must be in boxes: that no bags or boxes be placed within a prescribed distance of the wall or in any particular part of the room." The Executive Engineer must specially examine the condition of any of the enclosing walls which are so situated that they are not, on the outside, under observation of the guard.

NOTE.—In cases in which the Local Government considers that the strong-room cannot conveniently be inspected by an Executive Engineer, the certificate of an experienced Assistant Engineer may be accepted.

(*d*) The District Superintendent of Police, or the commanding officer of the guard, if a military one, shall record an order prescribing the positions of the sentries, and may also require any additional precautions to be taken in the strengthening of fastenings, burning of lights, etc., but the responsibility for the security of the building and its fixtures shall remain with the Executive Engineer, and that for the security of chests and other treasury furniture not being part of the building or fixtures shall remain with the officer in charge of the treasury.

(*e*) Copy of the Executive Engineer's certificate and of the District Superintendent's (or commanding officer's) order shall be suspended in a conspicuous place within the strong-room; and it shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the treasury to see that any conditions, as to manner of storage, expressed in these documents are acted up to.

(*f*) The Executive Engineer's certificate will be in force for twelve months only and it is the duty of the officer in charge of the treasury to cause it to be renewed when the period has expired.

(*g*) The doors and windows of the strong-room shall remain permanently closed and locked, except during the time necessary for moving

Page 254, Article 603 (*c*), Note—

Add "or upper subordinates holding Sub-Divisional charge" *after* "Assistant Engineer" *in line 3 of this note.*

and List—1-6-12—

Page 254, Article 603 (c)—

In the second and third sentences of this Article, for the words 'Executive Engineer' *substitute* 'Inspecting Officer.'

Cancel the note under this Article.

Insert the following as sub-para. (*d*) "Existing strong rooms will be inspected *annually* by the Executive Engineer, or by an experienced Assistant Engineer, or an Upper Subordinate holding sub-divisional charge, deputed by the Executive Engineer for the purpose."

In those Districts in which the Provincial buildings have been handed over to the District Boards, the District Engineer may be ordered to undertake the annual inspections.

The Inspecting Officer will grant a certificate of safety and it is the duty of the Treasury Officer to obtain such a certificate annually. Renumber sub-paras. (*d*) and (*e*) as (*e*) and (*f*).

Cancel existing sub-para. (*f*).

In line 1 of existing sub-para. (*e*) *substitute* "Inspecting Officers" for "Executive Engineers."

5th list, 1-4-14.

coin or other valuables into or out of it. The officer in charge must be personally present during the whole time between the opening and shutting of the strong-room. The strong-room must be closed if meantime he is called away on any duty.

(*h*) As an exception to the last rule, the opening of shutters is permitted during office hours, in the aperture which is otherwise barred, if it is necessary for the admission of light or air to any other part of the building; provided that coin or valuables remain securely packed under lock and key.

604. The following additional rules apply to the management of reserve treasuries and currency strong-rooms:—

(*a*) The bulk of the coin is to be kept in a reserve strong-room, of which one of the keys, both of the room and of the boxes, remains in custody of the Accountant General or Deputy Commissioner of Currency; the other in charge of the Treasurer. Every such strong-room, in addition to being locked, shall be sealed in such fashion that the locks by which entrance can be obtained cannot be opened, without the seals being broken; and the outer door must never be opened, shut, sealed, or unsealed, otherwise than in the presence of the non-commissioned officer in charge of the guard.

(*b*) Coin sufficient for carrying on the work for a fortnight shall remain in charge of the officer in charge of the treasury or currency, the bulk of this being kept in a strong-room under the double lock of the officer in charge and Treasurer; but a sufficient quantity being given out every day to the Treasurer, and received back after the close of business, under the rules applicable to ordinary treasuries.

(*c*) When the officer in charge desires access to the reserve strong-room, he is to make a requisition upon the Accountant General or Deputy Commissioner for the keys of the strong room, and of any boxes or safes to which he may desire to have access. In this requisition he is to specify exactly what the purpose of his visit is. The keys will be sent to him in a closed box or cover, or will be delivered personally.

(*d*) After each visit to the reserve strong-room, the officer in charge will return the keys to the Accountant General or Deputy Commissioner and will make a report of his proceedings, stating in what condition he found and left the strong-room, the locks, and the seals.

(*e*) The reserve strong-room must never remain for twenty days continuously without being visited and inspected. If, therefore, the officer in charge has no occasion to move coin to or from it for that time, he must pay it a visit of inspection.

(*f*) The requisition and the reports will be kept in a book set apart for the purpose and in the custody of the officer in charge.

Annual Requisition Estimate.

605. (*a*) Immediately after submission of the detailed cash balance report on 30th September, an indent for the small silver, nickel, bronze and copper coin required for use in the coming year should be submitted in Form 80. The lines showing the balances in hand on 1st October in

the preceding year, and those on hand at the time, should be verified from the cash balance reports, and the figures in the remittance lines can be easily compiled from the records of the treasury. The difference between the totals will indicate the amount that has come into the treasury by local receipts, or passed out of it by local disbursements. Should the indent be, under any head, very different from the want indicated by the experience of the year, some explanation should be given. The indent should reach the Accountant General's office by 10th October, as his provincial indent is due in Calcutta on the 1st November following.

(*b*) The meaning of such indents should, however, be clearly understood; they are submitted to guide Government in its orders for the working of the Mints in the new year, and not treated as requisitions for the coin; special application should be made whenever the stock seems to require replenishment.

(*c*) Any necessary remarks should, of course, be appended.

Brothers, Lucknow; Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., Standard Life Insurance Company, Limited.

(*e*) *Punjab.*

Banks.—Punjab National Bank, Amritsar; Punjab Co-operative Bank, Lahore, Amritsar and Sialkot; Marwar Bank, Ambala and Lahore; Peshawar Bank, Multan; Union Bank, Gujrat; Doaba Bank, Amritsar.

Bankers.—Bakshi Ram Mohan Lal, Delhi; Sheo Singh Rai, Nihal Singh, Delhi; Chowdhri Huzur Singh, Fazilka, Ferozepur District; Lala Radha Kishen Abohar, Ferozepore District; Lala Jagannath, Banker, Ferozepore City; Lala Thakur Das, Banker, Jullunder City; Chaudhri Ghulam Mustafa, Pesident, Zemindar's Bank, Sialkot; Rai Bahadur Lala Joti Parshad, Banker, Jagadhri, Ambala District.

Firms.—Messrs. Ralli Brothers (Delhi Branch).

(*f*) *North-West Frontier Province.*

The People's Bank of India, Ltd., Kohat, Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan; Lyallpur Bank, Ltd., Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan; Frontier Bank, Ltd., Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan; Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Peshawar and Dehra Ismail Khan; Seth Chuhar Lal & Sons, Abbottabad; Rai Sahib Rocha Ram & Sons, Abbottabad; Seth Hamir Mall and Chaggan Mall, Peshawar; R. S. Seth Lakhmi Chand & Sons, Bannu.

(*g*) *Madras.*

Agent, Bangalore Bank, Ltd., Bangalore.

(*h*) *Bombay.*

Banks.—The Bank of India; The Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris; The Poona Bank; the Deccan Bank; The Sholapur Bank; The Credit Bank of India; The Hindustan Bank; The Sind Bank; The Karachi Bank; The National Insurance and Banking Company; The Punjab National Bank, Karachi; The several offices in the Bombay Presidency of the Standard Bank, Ltd., Bombay; The several offices in the Bombay Presidency of the Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd.

Firms.—Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co., Bombay; Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Company; Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.; Messrs. Louis Dreyfus & Co.; Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.; The East Indian Tramways, Co., Ltd.; The British Indian Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.; Messrs. Donald Graham & Co.; Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.; Messrs. Sunday Patrick & Co.; Messrs. Mangoomel Jessasing (Bombay); Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers (Aden); Firm of Seth Nandramdas Mathradas, Bankers, Bombay; The Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., Sholapur; The Narsinggirji Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Sholapur; The Jamshri Ranjit Singzi Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Ltd., Sholapur; The Bombay Co., Ltd., Karachi.

Others.—Cashier of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay; Sheth Valabhdas Murlidhar Das of the Firm of Ganga Ram Chabildas Yeola

(Nasik); Sheth Narayan Das Harakchand, Sholapur; Mr. Ramji Kalyanji of Panvel (Kolaba); Seth Hiranand Mundho of Shikarpur; Mr. Vishun Krishna Puranik of Panvel (Kolaba).

(*i*) *Baluchistan.*

The Hindustan Bank, Quetta.

(*j*) Seth Hamir Mal Chand Mal (Ajmer); Messrs. Kanwal Nain Hamir Singh (Ajmer); The Firm of Harmukh Rai Amolak Chand (Beawar); The Managing Director of Edward Mills Company, Ltd. (Beawar).